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THE

RAGGED SCHOOL UNION

MAGAZINE.

No. CXCVI. APRIL, 1865. Vol. XVIII.

"The word of the Lord endureth for ever."—1 Peter i. 25.

PROFITS DEVOTED TO RAGGED SCHOOLS.

LONDON:
KENT & CO., PATERNOSTER ROW.
JOHNSTONE AND HUNTER, EDINBURGH; ROBERTSON, DUBLIN; AND ALL BOOKSELLERS.

* * * All Communications to be addressed to the Editor, 1, Exeter Hall, London.
Orders for Advertisements to be sent to Robert K. Burt, Printer, Holborn Hill.

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.—The Committee beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of a parcel of waste envelopes, &c., from Mrs. Ditmas; a parcel of clothing, &c., from Mrs. Reade; and a box of bonnets, one blanket, and some left-off clothing from Miss McLorg.

Parcels of Left-off Wearing Apparel, for distribution to the Children, and for our Industrial Classes, also Books or Magazines for forming School Libraries, will be thankfully acknowledged by Mr. JOSEPH G. GENT, 1, Exeter Hall, W.C.

Parcels of of waste paper, &c., can be made good use of, for the benefit of the Society.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The Financial Year (1864-5) of the Ragged School Union closed on the 31st March. Those Subscribers, therefore, whose contributions have not been received for that year, will be in time for the insertion of their names to appear in the Annual Report, if their Subscriptions are received *not later than the 15th April.*

PAID RAGGED SCHOOL TEACHER'S ASSOCIATION.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Members are respectfully informed that a Special Meeting will be held on Saturday, 22nd April, 1865, at Three o'clock, P.M., in the Ragged School, Ruffo d's Buildings, Islington.

THE EAST OF LONDON RAGGED SCHOOL TEACHERS' MONTHLY PRAYER MEETING will be held in SMITH'S PLACE RAGGED SCHOOL-ROOM, Lower Chapman Street, St. George's, East, on Thursday, April 13th.

The Chair will be taken at Eight o'clock precisely. All Teachers of, and others interested in, Ragged Schools are kindly invited to attend.

THE TWENTY-FIRST

ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE

RAGGED SCHOOL UNION

WILL BE HELD IN

EXETER HALL,

ON MONDAY EVENING, MAY 8TH, 1865.

The Right Hon. the EARL OF SHAFTESBURY, K.G.,

Will take the Chair at Six o'clock precisely.

TICKETS WILL BE READY EARLY IN MAY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TO OFFICERS AND TEACHERS OF RAGGED SCHOOLS.

Special Meetings for Thanksgiving and Prayer.—The Committee of the Ragged School Union earnestly desire that, on Sunday, May 7th, 1865, Special Meetings be convened in connection with the Schools, for Thanksgiving and Prayer, that God's blessing may rest upon the Ragged School Union Meeting, and give success to the Ragged School effort throughout the coming year.

THE

CALMEL GRAY'S YARD
RAGGED SCHOOL,
JAMES STREET, EDWARD'S STREET,
MARYLEBONE.

An earnest appeal for help is made on behalf of this School, which is one of the oldest in London, having been established in Marylebone more than thirty years ago, since which time it has been affording Christian instruction to the destitute children around it, of whom more than 300 are now on the books. The loss of many of its earliest friends by death or removal to a distance, has so reduced the funds that they are now quite insufficient to meet the necessary outlay. The Committee are therefore obliged to solicit the increased support of those interested in this good work. The poor children are given rice and milk dinners during the winter months.

Subscriptions or donations will be most thankfully received by Mr. J. G. GENT, Ragged School Union, 1, Exeter Hall; or by the Treasurer, JOHN FULLER MAITLAND, Esq., 39, Philimore Gardens, Kensington, W., to whom Post Office Orders can be made payable at the Kensington Office.

MOST URGENT.
BLUEGATE FIELDS
RAGGED SCHOOLS AND CHURCH,
SHADWELL, E.

These Schools were established in 1857, and are situate in a most sunken neighbourhood adjoining the notorious Ratcliff Highway. Nearly 300 destitute and neglected children, but for these schools, would go altogether untaught. These little "outcasts" for the most part belong to intemperate dissipated parents, who leave them to wander about uncared for, and in many instances scarcely clothed.

The Committee are now compelled to Appeal for Funds, to carry on this great and good work.

"Help is much needed."—PSALM xli. 1—3.

Donations thankfully received either by Mr. J. G. Gent, Ragged School Union, 1, Exeter Hall; or W. H. HATCHARD, *Hon. Sec.*

No. 7, Albion Terrace, Commercial Road, E.

SPECIAL APPEAL FOR HELP.

BROOK STREET REFUGE
AND
RAGGED SCHOOLS.

This Institution was established in 1843, in Henry Passage, Hampstead Road, in the midst of a densely-populated, but poor, neighbourhood, and the Committee earnestly appeal for more funds to enable them to continue the following operations, viz.: Sunday and Weekday and Night Ragged Schools, Service for Adults, Free Weekly Lectures, Mothers' Meetings, Penny Bank, Loan Libraries, &c., and an Industrial Refuge for thirty-four destitute boys.

Donations will be thankfully received by Mr. J. G. GENT, 1, Exeter Hall, or by the Hon. Secretary, Mr. T. E. WAY, 29, Wigmore Street, W.

J. E. EAREE,

BREAKFAST AND TEA CONTRACTOR,

127, HACKNEY ROAD, NEAR SHOREDITCH CHURCH.

J. E. E. respectfully begs to inform the Clergy, Superintendents of Schools, and others who are in the practice of commemorating their Anniversaries, etc., by Public Breakfasts and Tea Meetings, that he has every requisite for such occasions, comprising Tables, Coppers, and China to any extent, in a superior style, at extremely moderate charges.

J. E. E. tenders his sincere thanks to those ladies and gentlemen who have hitherto favoured him with their kind patronage, and hopes by strict attention to ensure a continuance of the same; he also begs most respectfully to solicit the favour of their recommendation.

Rout Seats on Reasonable Terms. Vans, and every requisite for Excursion Parties, with the entire Management, taken by Contract

COMMUNICATIONS BY POST IMMEDIATELY ATTENDED TO.

References are kindly permitted to be made to the Secretaries of the Ragged School Union and the Temperance League.

CURE OF DISEASE OF THE CHEST

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DR LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS

From Mr. Thomas Wiles, Market Deeping: "Your valuable Wafers are very efficient for Chest Diseases. I have tried them myself, and recommended them to several friends, and proved their beneficial effects. T. WILES." They give instant relief, and rapidly cure asthma, consumption coughs, and all disorders of the breath and lungs. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. per box. Sold by all Druggists.

CHILDREN CUTTING THEIR TEETH

will be freed from all the painful ailments attending that critical period by the use of DR. LOCOCK'S POWDERS. Rules for the Management and Diet of Children from birth are given with every packet, also Directions for use in all the disorders of childhood. Prepared by DA SILVA & CO., 26, Bride-lane, London, Agents for Dr. LOCOCK'S WAFERS. Sold by all Druggists at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. per packet.

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Used in the Palaces of

THE QUEEN AND THE PRINCE OF WALES,

MORE CLEANLY,

Because being in Blocks it does not drop about, and

POLISHES MORE QUICKLY,

Thus saving the time and labour of the user. Sold by Grocers, Druggists, Ironmongers, &c.

RECKITT & SONS, Suffolk Lane, London, E.C.; and Hull.

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Is easy to operate, simple to learn, quiet in action, and not liable to derangement. It will TUCK, HEM, FELL, GATHER, CORD, QUILT, BRAID, and EMBROIDER, sew from two ordinary reels, and the seam, if cut at every inch, will not rip. Price, from £6 6s.

The New STAR PATENT IMPROVED DOUBLE ACTION ARM MACHINE for Bootmakers and Manufacturers generally. Complete, £10 10s.

WHIGHT and MANN, 143, Holborn Bars, London.

MANUFACTORY: GIPPING WORKS, IPSWICH.

WARD'S PLACE RAGGED SCHOOLS,
LOWER ROAD, ISLINGTON.

THE Trustees of "The Peabody Fund" for providing improved Dwellings for the London poor, having recently purchased the Freehold of Ward's Place, including the ground on which the Ragged Schools now stand, and that on which the Mission Chapel in Greenman's Lane formerly stood, it has become necessary to find other premises for the purposes of both Ragged School and Mission.

The School Committee indulged the hope that, in the attainment of this object, they would receive material assistance from the "Peabody Trustees," in consideration of the fact, that their purchase of this Freehold had suddenly and very seriously interfered with an important and extensive religious and philanthropic work, which had been carried on in these premises without interruption for nine years.

On examination of the "Deed," however, the Trustees, with every desire on their part to meet the case, found that the terms of that document did not allow of any portion of their funds or premises being appropriated to either religious or educational efforts.

After considerable delay premises have been secured in Morton Road (late George Street), adjacent to Ward's Place; but in order to provide the necessary accommodation (Rooms for the School and Mission, and Class Rooms for Adults), an outlay of not less than £350 will be required; and the purchase of the lease (of about forty-five years) will cost a further sum of £500,—making together, £850.

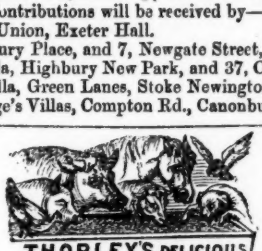
Hitherto the annual expenses of the School and Mission (about £220), including the salary of an efficient Day School Teacher, have been met by the exertions of the Voluntary Teachers, their friends and subscribers. But the serious expenditure now unexpectedly required, necessitates an appeal beyond this circle of friends (to whom the Committee will still look for their annual income); and the importance of the work, and the success which has hitherto attended it, encouraged the hope that the present appeal will be promptly and liberally responded to.

Since the establishment of Ward's Place Schools, in 1855, upwards of 2,500 children have received the benefits of school training; and no better evidence can be shown of the eligibility of this locality for Ragged School work than the fact that "The Peabody Fund" Trustees have selected it as one, and almost the first, of their fields of operation. If any other evidence is wanted, a personal visit to the neighbourhood would satisfy the most incredulous upon this point. To this the Committee would beg to add, that the completion of these buildings will bring an accession of from 150 to 200 families to the spot, without any increase in the School accommodation of the neighbourhood. This deficiency they hope to supply.

The Committee are anxious to commence operations with as little delay as possible.

Contributions will be received by—

Mr. GENT, Ragged School Union, Exeter Hall.
Mr. L. WALTERS, 9, Highbury Place, and 7, Newgate Street, E.C.
Mr. H. LEE, Sydenham Villa, Highbury New Park, and 37, Old Broad Street, E.C.
Mr. E. SMITH, Belmont Villa, Green Lanes, Stoke Newington, and Cushion Court, E.C.
Mr. R. STONE, 19, St. George's Villas, Compton Rd., Canonbury, & 3, Charlotte Row, E.C.



It will Coax the Appetite when all other means have failed.

Cases, 448 penny packets, 34s.
Half Cases, 224 ..... 17s.
Quarter Cases, 112 ..... 8s. 6d.
Only to be had in Four-ounce Packets, ONE PENNY EACH.
Sold by all Cornchandlers, Grocers, and Druggists.
Spice Mills, Thornhill Bridge, King's Cross London,
City Depot., 145, Fleet Street.

FRIENDLESS AND FALLEN.

LONDON FEMALE PREVENTIVE AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTION.

PRESIDENT, REV. CANON DALE.

The following contributions are gratefully acknowledged:—Dr. Hastings, 10s.; St. Leonards, £10; Major Newdigate, £5; Mrs. Craik, £2; J. Howard Spalding, per Mr. Francis Nicholls, £2 10s.; Miss H. U., £10; Mr. Bird, 5s.; Anon, 8s. 6d.; Mrs. Jercol, 5s.; Mrs. Philpot, 6s.; Mr. and Mrs. Walker, £5; Rev. J. W. Meller, £1; J. Blanchard, £1.

When all the Homes in connection with this Institution are full, 3,000 meals per week have to be provided for the support of Inmates; and for this one expense, as well as every other, the Committee are absolutely dependent upon daily Voluntary Contributions.

Contributions in Post-office Orders, Cheques, &c., will be thankfully received by
Messrs. BOSANQUET & Co., Bankers, 73, Lombard Street, E.C.
FRANCIS NICHOLLS, Esq. (of the Committee), 14, Old Jewry Chambers, E.C.
Mr. E. W. THOMAS, Secretary, 200, Euston Road, N.W.

NICHOL STREET

Ragged Schools, Missions, and Working Men's Club,

BETHNAL GREEN.

These schools, established in 1843, are situated in one of the most destitute districts of London. Commencing with one room, the work steadily grew, until the one became sixteen; but then dilapidations became so serious, that in very self defence they had to be given up. Freehold land close by, amply sufficient, was fortunately obtained by the Committee, at a cost of £850, and a portion of the land was covered with plain school buildings, which were opened free of debt. But from the dense population of the district, and the number of the children (about 1,200) crowding into the schools, still further accommodation is absolutely necessary.

But by these efforts, and by raising about £300 a year for the support of the School and Mission, the Committee and friends of the school, who mostly live three miles distant from the scene of their work, and have no special connection with the neighbourhood, have done what they can, and are now compelled to appeal to others for the assistance necessary to complete their plans by covering the vacant piece of land in their possession.

In this the Committee have the cordial approval and assistance of Lord Shaftesbury and the Rector of Bethnal Green.

One thousand pounds is still wanted, and towards this donations will be thankfully received by Mr. GENT, Secretary Ragged School Union; or by

HENRY SPICER, Esq.,
19, New Bridge Street, E.C.

The following donations thankfully acknowledged:—

	£	s.		£	s.
Ragged School Union	100	0	J. R. Mills, Esq., M.P.	10	10
S. Morley, Esq.	50	0	W. B. Ackworth, Esq.	2	2
A. Bellamy, Esq.	2	0	Truman, Hanbury, & Co. ...	25	0

Papers, Original and Selected.

THE SCHOLARS' PRIZES.

The annual gathering of the servants who had been scholars in Ragged Schools was recently held in Exeter Hall, when the prizes awarded, under certain conditions, for the encouragement of long service and good character, with the same employer, were distributed. Lord Shaftesbury, for the twelfth time, presented the prizes. On this occasion the large hall was filled in every part. The successful candidates for the prizes, with the banners of their respective schools, filled the area of the great room immediately in front of the platform. The company occupied the back part of the area, all the galleries, and the platform. The conduct and general appearance of the young people reflected considerable credit on their past teachers and present employers. When in the schools they were ofttimes allured by a kind word, a ticket, a toy, a book, or a meal, to apply themselves diligently to their school duties, and to attend with something approaching to regularity and punctuality whenever the school was open. By these means custom grew into habit, and habit has formed the character. The elements of knowledge were then sufficiently acquired to form a basis for self-education where the desire to improve exists. The formation of moral worth in the character of the pupil was one great aim of the teachers; but another and greater aim was the practical reception by the child of God's truth, which teaches man's loss by sin, and man's recovery by the Saviour. These were the high aims of the Christian teachers; but in how many instances they have succeeded it is impossible now to say, nor will it be known till the great and final day, when it will be shown that the talents entrusted had been employed, and by that employment had been doubled. Ragged Schools furnished the means to these poor children for mental development, and for the formation of moral character; without which they would to all human appearance have been left in ignorance and placed in circumstances of peril. This is admitted by the best and most experienced of mankind. True, some persons of education do find their way into prisons; but these are rather

the exception than the rule. The rule is for gaols to be filled with ignorance and depravity, blended in varied proportions. On the occasion of the distribution of prizes, the Rev. J. H. Moran, the esteemed Chaplain of the Women's Prison at Brixton, stated that, after careful and prolonged inquiry, he has failed to find any inmate of that gaol who had been educated in a Ragged School. He has found some who acknowledged they had been in Ragged Schools for the purpose of a frolic, but none who attended with a view to profit by that attendance. He has since stated that the number of female prisoners at the present time is less than in 1852, while more than 4,000 women in that period have been released from prison, the population increased by 2,000,000, and the female in excess of the male population. He, therefore, strongly expressed the opinion that humble as many may consider the Ragged Schools, they have proved powerful in arresting poor children in their evil courses, and so guiding their steps that they may become "participators," as Dr. Whewell, of Cambridge, would say, "in the rational, the true, the beautiful, and the good." This, notwithstanding all the defects of the Ragged School system—if a system it may be called—is education.

That a large proportion of the scholars from Ragged Schools has entered on "the rational and the true," has been often proved, and was again made manifest on the late gathering in Exeter Hall, when Mr. Gent, the Secretary to the Ragged School Union stated that "twelve years have now elapsed since the scheme commenced for recognising faithful servitude, among the boys and girls of the London Ragged Schools, by the award of a prize card and a small sum of money. The experience gained during that period has proved the plan to have worked out useful results—results far more satisfactory than was ever contemplated when the effort was first made. The conditions on which the prizes have been awarded have been subject to alterations from time to time, as guided by experience; but in every case requiring a stay of at least twelve months with the same employer, and with unblemished character. But many have held the same situation for four, five, six, and some for as many as seven years. The present is the twelfth of these annual gatherings for the distribution of scholars' prizes. During these twelve years the total number of prizes given, including those of this evening, has amounted to 6,996, of which 4,105 were boys, and 2,891 girls. The average for each year has been 583 boys and girls. On the present occasion the total number of applicants for prizes was 570, of whom 520 have been successful. Of this number there are 212 boys, and 308 girls. It is gratifying to state that

of the number rewarded this evening, 93 have taken prizes on former occasions, and some of them are here for the third or fourth time.

"It has been found that the prize-card has been helpful in obtaining a situation when out of employ, and it has been the means of enabling the holder to pass from a lower situation to a better, and so has proved far more valuable to them than the money portion of the reward. These youths are thus fairly launched upon life with good characters and hopeful prospects. They have begun to mount the ladder of society, their feet have rested safely on the first round, and by careful industry, and patient perseverance, they may ascend to some of the higher positions, and instead of being pests, they may become useful and peaceful citizens; yea, they may, by God's blessing, become ornaments to society, and co-workers for the nation's welfare.

"While the Committee are of opinion that the scheme of awarding prizes has been promotive of very useful results hitherto, they are of opinion that it may be capable of some development, so as to furnish a hold on those scholars who have grown beyond the age for taking prizes under our present plan. In what way the plan may be extended is not yet agreed upon, but the object of the extension will be to bring together as large a proportion as possible of the 6,996 persons that have in the twelve years carried off these prizes.

"Such a development of the plan, if practicable, would furnish the opportunity of ascertaining the present social position and moral character of those that have been helped in past years; and by such an extension a new field of usefulness may be opened up, or old influences revived under new circumstances, by which the weak may be strengthened, the erring ones recovered, the correct encouraged, and the welfare of all promoted."

The Secretary explained to the meeting that the Rev. W. Cadman had kindly engaged to give the address to the young people on this occasion of their taking prizes, but through sudden illness was unable to keep his engagement. A kind friend (Mr. Woolfe, one of the teachers, and Treasurer of the Bluegate Fields Ragged School) had consented, on very short notice, to discharge that duty. Mr. Woolfe gave an affectionate and valuable address to the young people, which we give in another part under the heading "Children's Gallery." Lord Shaftesbury distributed the prizes to the boys and girls as they passed over the platform. Through the kind influence of his lordship, Madame Ernestina was induced to give a reading on the occasion. The selections were Tennyson's "Queen of the May." The strains of the organ at different parts were most effectively

introduced by Mr. Turpin. After which, Madame Ernestina read two other pieces, one entitled "Little Jim, the Collier's Boy," and Thackeray's "Cane Bottom Chair." These pieces were read amidst the breathless silence of the large audience, and at the close were received with enthusiastic applause. It is only right to add, that Madame Ernestina would allow no expense that might have been incurred to be borne by the Society; and the expense attendant on the use of the organ was defrayed from private resources.

On a careful review of the past, as illustrated by the prize-giving scheme, the results are not only satisfactory, but encouraging—yea, gratifying to an extent far beyond what was ever contemplated. The seed sown was certainly cast into an unpromising soil; it was, however, sown broadcast by the hand of faith, and then the watchful eye was brought to bear to protect and to foster the seed sown. God has blest these efforts, and more than counterbalanced the poverty of the soil by the richness of his blessing. The harvest is promising, the fields give indications that "the Sun of righteousness has arisen," "but *the labourers are few.*"

"Oh! ye who love the Saviour, reverence truth,
And feel for man, train up the youthful poor
In duty and God's fear! Thou doubtest not
Of man's depravity, believest too
In God's most neglected blessing. Have, then, faith
In Christian effort. Doth bad teaching thrive,
And shall not also good? Build, fill the school,
Lead to the Bible, to the Cross, to God.
Nor shalt thou work in vain! Beneath those rags
How knowest thou? There may be human stuff
To make a future Newton, Howard, Neff.
See to thy talent; and remember well
Their Father is thy Master, lest the poor
Rise up against thee at the judgment-day,
And at thee pointing, groan, '*We might* have been.'"

REFORMATORIES AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

A RETURN has just been issued showing the number of males and females in the reformatories in England and Wales on the 30th of September, 1864, and giving other particulars. In the reformatories there were 2,585 boys and 666 girls; in industrial schools, 638 boys and 212 girls; and it is shown in the return that by far the greater proportion of these children are drawn from the two classes of those who have "lost father only," and "lost mother only."

In Memoriam.

FRANCIS CUTHBERTSON, Esq.

It is our painful duty to record the death of Mr. F. Cuthbertson, which took place at his residence, Arundel Square, on Saturday, February 25th, 1865. His remains were interred in Abney Park Cemetery on the following Friday, in the presence of a large number of sorrowing relatives and friends. His tall, spare person was well known in nearly all the schools in London, and in a very large number of them in the country. For, during forty years he laboured as much as, if not more than, any man to promote the welfare of Sunday Schools, and to form them wherever needed. For thirty years he had been one of the most indefatigable members of the Sunday School Union Committee, and for eighteen years one of the most active members of the Committee of the Ragged School Union. He commenced his religious career in early life. When twelve years of age he was introduced into the Sunday School in White Lion Street, as a scholar. He soon became subject to deep religious convictions, and, when only thirteen, joined the Wesleyans, and at the age of eighteen he began to preach the Gospel of the Lord Jesus Christ to sinners, and in various ways devoted the energies of a singularly active nature to the spiritual welfare of the poor. In the establishment of preparatory classes for Sunday School teachers, in personal visits for the guidance and encouragement of weak yet willing workers, in stirring, earnest appeals at public meetings on behalf of the poor both in London and the provinces, he was ever in "labours abundant." Some men speak of uniting pleasure with business, but our friend had a singular facility in uniting business with self-sacrifice on behalf of his favourite work, for in most of his business visits to the country, by extra assiduousness, he found time to attend some religious meetings for the stimulation of Christian enterprise.

The sociability of his nature was a pleasing feature. Rich or poor, young or old, all were at home with him and he with them. But his spirituality of mind was most marked. The one great object of his life was to bring sinners to the Redeemer, and all his actions seemed subordinated to this high aim. A friend, on being informed of his decease, and with whom he was associated for nearly eighteen years in Christian labour, wrote in reply, "A more zealous self-denying man I never knew, or one more humble in putting forth his own views. To me he was a model Christian, and from the very hour you first brought him to me 'as a man of the right sort,' I have ever felt respect and love for Cuthbertson; for I considered him a 'true man.' Verily he has his reward, and his family must feel, and I trust do feel, honoured in his having so run his course, and finished it with joy."

The active labours of our friend were continued to the first week in December. He presided at a meeting of the Committee of the Ragged School Union on December 5, and left early to keep an engagement for giving a lecture to Teachers, on "the Religious Power of Sunday Schools," at the rooms of the Sunday School Union. These were his last public acts. He was evidently suffering at the time, but there was no murmuring or despondency. Disease, however, was making rapid progress; to check which and to resuscitate nature, he went to St. Leonards for a month, but returned without much improvement. Medical skill could not avail for the patient. It became evident his life of usefulness was drawing to a close; and when informed of his state, he received the intelligence without a gloom, and soon after he said, "It is all sunshine around me." To his sons and daughters that surrounded his dying couch, he said on the Saturday, "I shall spend a happy Sunday to-morrow;" and soon after fell asleep in Jesus. He enjoyed that precious blessing, "Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace, whose mind is stayed on Thee."

The eldest son communicated the sad intelligence to the Secretary of the Ragged School Union, and at the next meeting of the Committee of that society the following minute was entered on the books:—

"A letter from Mr. Cuthbertson, jun., was read to this Committee, stating that God in his all-wise providence, on February 25, had removed by death his father, the late Francis Cuthbertson, Esq.

"This intelligence produced mingled feelings of solemn regret and joyful assurance—solemn regret at the loss of a friend and brother, who for eighteen years had faithfully served this society as a member of its Committee, and joyful assurance that the dispensation which inflicts the loss on them confers on him eternal gain.

"The Committee, while bowing to the decision of Him who cannot err, desire, while recording the loss Ragged Schools generally have sustained, to express their high appreciation of the valuable counsels that had been so long and so kindly given, and of the personal services so freely rendered by their late coadjutor to the cause of religious education among the poor.

"They would also express to his bereaved family their heartfelt sympathy with them in their great loss, and earnestly pray that all needful grace may be granted to every member, that they may be enabled in this world to tread in the footsteps of their beloved parent, so as to meet him again in the ever-blessed and eternal home."

A deputation of five members of the Committee, with the secretary, followed the remains of their late friend to their last resting-place. Deputations also from the Sunday School Union, the Methodist Communion, and from the Golden Lane Ragged School, of which Mr. Cuthbertson was the esteemed treasurer, also followed. Mr. Duff, the teacher of the Golden Lane Ragged School, on behalf of himself and fellow-teachers, expressed their sense of the loss sustained in the following lines:—

"Oh, who can tell
The loss sustained
In this farewell?
Love lies in tears, and all her smiles are fled,
And friendship's clothed in sorrow for the dead.

"No semblance here,
All must be true
For one so dear.
No idle words must praise his honour'd name,
Because real worth demands a higher claim.

"The life of love,
And purest things
Which are above,
Were mirror'd forth in him whom we lament,
Up to that hour when unto God he went.

"As lilies show
Their spotless white,
Know how they grow:
Passive to laws around, and in the sod,
So he in graces grew obedient unto God.

"As aloes bloom
In their old age,
Even to the tomb,
So will the good to which he put his hand,
Bloom after death, and grace yon beauteous land.

"Could we discern
The life unseen,
And wisely learn
How he made known that life, and brought it near,
We might be Christ-like in our dwellings here.

"So he believed
And loved, and long'd
To be received
Among the white-robed saints on yonder shore,
Far, far from time and into evermore.

"As Arabs long
To see the palm
And chant a song,
Through the lone desert, full of hopes and fears
Of life and death, until the palm appears,

"So he desired,
'Midst life and death,
And never tired
In going onward, doing good untold,
Until he saw the palm redeemed ones hold.

"Gone! he is gone
Like the setting sun,
And we're alone,
In meditation of the work he's done,
And of the crown of glory nobly won.

"Ye, broken-hearted,
Thinking, thinking
Of the departed,
Remember how he spake, and wrought, and waited,
Until his heart was wholly consecrated.

"Rest, rest! oh, sleep
On—on—while we
Regret and weep
At thy departure, yet can smile and say,
Thou art a sweet page in our memory.

WORKING MEN'S EXHIBITIONS IN RAGGED SCHOOLS.

"WHAT have Working Men's Exhibitions to do with Ragged Schools?" no doubt many will say upon opening this number of your Magazine, and reading the above title; and, at first sight, it would appear a complete and distinct effort to benefit the working men. But as I have now been connected with three, I am convinced that they are not so totally separated from the work Ragged School teachers have in hand as many suppose; for all have, more or less, felt the difficulty of carrying on Fathers' Meetings and Working Men's Clubs. The want of some exciting object upon which they can fix their attention is constantly presenting itself. We, like many others, established a course of lectures and readings, varied with an occasional musical entertainment, during the winter season, which were generally well attended. At the close of our session in 1864, I suggested we might in the Doughty Street School, during the winter of 1864-65, appropriate one evening to the exhibition of articles manufactured by members in their homes after usual working-hours. This was eagerly caught at, not only by the members themselves, but also by their friends in the immediate neighbourhood. The result was, instead of one night we kept open twelve; and on fine nights our room was always well filled. We paid our expenses, having a balance over of about £4; and the whole affair gave very general satisfaction, and a repetition of it is eagerly looked forward to. Such an attempt is not of course in any way to be placed in contrast with the larger exhibitions that have taken place in the North and South, and are in course of preparation in other districts, *which, from their magnitude, can only take place at intervals of some years;* but they may be regarded as filling up the interim with a wholesome excitement and preparation for them. Many of our elder scholars, for instance, exhibiting at ours who would not attempt to do so at our more gigantic rivals. Besides, it makes the School known, creates an interest in the immediate locality, and I feel quite sure that if those who are fortunate enough to have rooms sufficiently capacious will only try it next winter, they will find it very successful. With the balance we intend presenting each exhibitor with an embossed card, as a memento of the exhibition, and invite them all to tea. All Ragged School teachers must allow that to gather sixty or seventy of the working men and their wives together, many of them parents of the children attending these Schools, and spend a social evening, with suitable

counsel and advice bestowed, is, under the blessing of God, at all times calculated to do much good. One word more—have no money prizes. I have always opposed it; and Mr. Watts, of the Lamb and Flag Ragged School, and who was Hon. Sec. to the North London Exhibition, said wisely at one of our meetings, in reference to money prizes, "It was the rock on which committees would split." W. H. M.

THE SCHOOL AGENT'S WORK IN THE SOUTH AND WEST OF LONDON, 1864.

Mr. Hytche has continued his labours among the schools in the west and south of London for another year, a report of which for 1864 he has lately laid before the Committee of the Ragged School Union, and from which we have taken the following extracts:—

In the western and southern divisions placed under my visitation, there are 83 institutions. They may be thus classified, namely—77 Schools, 3 Schools with Refuges, and 3 Refuges.

During the past year these institutions were regularly visited, the more frequent visits being paid to those schools which, from novelty in machinery or some glaring defect, most required my advice. These visits were invariably well received, and thus a duty somewhat onerous became pleasant to the visitor, and in most cases profitable to the school. During the past year I paid the following

VISITS:—

Sunday Schools	62
Day Schools	457
Night Schools	223
Refuges	24
Conferences, &c.	104
Local Committees	10
Public Meetings	28
Parents' Meetings	14
	922

Last year the two following schools were added to your list, namely:—

1. Moore Street, Edgware Road.—This school is planted at the western boundary of Marylebone. The population consists of hawkers, beggars, thieves, and low Irish, who reside in the courts and alleys which intersect a respectable district. This institution comprises a Sunday Afternoon School, attended by 60; a Mixed Day School, attended by 75; and a Clothing Club, with 40 subscribers.

2. Clipstone Street, Portland Road.—This institution was partly free and partly pay. But though the fee charged was only one penny, scarcely any paid; the proportion being about one in nine. Those that paid have been transferred to the National School, and the school is now entirely free. No child is admitted without home visitation, and hence it consists wholly of the right class. The operations include a Sunday Afternoon School, attended by 70;

a Mixed Day School, attended by 80; a Girls' Night School, with 20 in attendance; and a Clothing Club, with 50 subscribers.

The following is the number of last year's extensions, namely, 8 Sunday Schools; 3 Day Schools; 4 Night Schools; 3 Penny Banks; 7 Clothing Clubs; and 4 Parents' Meetings.

Including these twenty-nine extensions, the following is the aggregate list of

OPERATIONS:—

Sunday Afternoon and Evening Schools	87
Day Schools	76
Night Schools	97
Boys' Industrial Classes	9
Girls' Industrial Classes	47
Refuges	6
Penny Banks	43
Clothing Clubs	24
Bands of Hope	15
Parents' Meetings	42
Ragged Churches, &c.	37
	483

SUNDAY SCHOOLS

are connected with 72 institutions. In addition, ordinary Sunday Schools meet in seven buildings which are permitted to be used as Ragged Schools on week-days.

Sixteen Sunday Schools meet in the morning, and are attended by about 1,000; 39 meet in the afternoon, when 4,325 attend; and 48 assemble in the evening, when 6,233 scholars attend.

I regret to have to reiterate the statement that, with a large outlying population, the space at command is not fully occupied. Thus 64 buildings could accommodate 12,000 scholars in the afternoon, but the average attendance is below 5,000. Again, 63 buildings are available as Sunday Schools in the evening with space for 12,400, but the average attendance does not exceed 6,500. It would thus appear that, viewing our Sunday Schools as a whole, they are always half empty, and that with a large population yet unreached by our efforts.

In many cases the paucity of teachers is the sole cause of this seeming neglect of the large masses who are growing up fearless of God or man. In other cases, however, the irregular attendance of teachers, or the system of relays introduced into too many Sunday Schools, is the sole reason why a larger number of scholars is not attracted. Thus it appears that, though 1,287 voluntary teachers are nominally enrolled, the average attendance does not exceed 800, one-third being absent every Sunday. Were every teacher enrolled always present, the teaching power would be equal to the average attendance of scholars. As it is, the classes are frequently too large for proper discipline. Visitors are pressed into the service who do not know how to manage the difficult class with whom we have to deal, and hundreds are

refused admission into the bulk of our Sunday Night Schools, especially during the winter months.

The fact of the teaching power being inadequate to the average Sunday attendance, renders it difficult to seek for a larger number of scholars. Still I think that the attendance of our day scholars at the connected Sunday School *ought* to be more generally enforced. Now, with 7,989 day scholars, there are only 4,325 Sunday afternoon scholars, the time at which from their age they may be most expected to attend. With the view of obtaining their attendance at the Sunday Afternoon School, I repeatedly questioned scholars, both in the aggregate and individually, when it was discovered that many did not attend any Sunday School. In other cases, I found that they attended some ordinary Sunday School in the district. For example, having marked down the individual answers of the scholars in York Mews, I found that various children attended no less than eight different Sunday Schools. The result of these inquiries has led to an increased attendance at some Sunday Schools: and the paid teachers at my desire now test the Sunday School attendance of day scholars every Monday.

Forty Sunday Schools hold teachers' prayer-meetings. They are attended by an average of 486 teachers, and by 400 elder scholars. It is to be regretted that some institutions are without this means of grace, especially as the Divine blessing is not promised to work, however strenuous, so much as to prayer. For the canon of spiritual success is not *work* and ye shall succeed, but "*Ask*, and ye shall receive." It is desirable to hold a prayer-meeting at the close of our Sunday Night Schools. For not only would it attest our belief that dependence on God is the gauge of success, but it would supply the lack of the teachers' attendance in the sanctuary, and that by united worship in its highest form.

DAY SCHOOLS

are conducted by 54 institutions. As many conduct more than one Day School in the same building, they may be thus classified—namely, 11 Boys' Schools, 7 Girls' Schools, and 58 Mixed Schools—or 76 Day Schools.

Ten thousand eight hundred and fifty-four scholars are on the books. The average daily attendance is 7,989. There is available space for about 11,000 scholars, or nearly the number on the books.

As in former years, I have paid the strictest attention to the class admitted. Many doubtful cases I personally examined, and some were excluded as the result of these inquiries. For example, the children of eight policemen were excluded from one Day School. In such inquiries, however, the fact must not be forgotten, that neatness or rags give no certain clue to social status; for some of the dirtiest and worst clad scholars are the children of parents whose earnings are comparatively large, but who spend in gluttony or drinking what they ought to expend on education. The love of finery, too, causes many poor girls to appear above the right class. For example, last year I spoke to about 100 girls in 22 Day Schools on wearing necklaces. Aided by the teachers, these ornaments were removed. But I regret to say that the mothers of many girls resisted this salutary rule; and that, notwithstanding

that they were pointed to the sad fact that it is not seduction, but love of finery that manufactures the bulk of harlots.

The discipline being adequate, the order of most Day Schools is good. The plan of study is, however, somewhat interrupted by the late attendance of many scholars, especially of elder ones. As, too, the genuine Ragged School class is very excitable, the Day Schools are occasionally thinned one-fourth by a pugilistic contest, or when some drunken woman illustrates intoxication in its most repulsive form.

In accordance with your desire, the paid monitors and day scholars were examined last year in Biblical and secular knowledge. At these examinations 6,619 were present. The bulk being too young for any kind of examination, 2,338 were individually tested. As the average age of those thus examined was below eight, great attainments cannot be anticipated. Again, some of the scholars who were lowest in the scale of knowledge, were models of good conduct; whilst some who knew most were the worst-behaved in the school—both cases showing that mere head-knowledge is no test of moral worth, nor even of mental industry.

The results of this examination are as follows:—namely, 353 scholars displayed a good, and 517 a fair knowledge of Bible fact and doctrine; 758 scholars read well, and 487 moderately. In penmanship, 827 passed in the first class, and 584 in the second. As respects the four rules of arithmetic, addition was performed by 1,085; subtraction by 661; division by 332; and multiplication by 512.

NIGHT SCHOOLS

are conducted by 68 institutions. They include 40 Boys', 34 Girls', and 23 Mixed Night Schools; making a total of 97 distinct Night Schools.

The number of night scholars on the books is 5,889. The nightly attendance is about 4,000. There is, however, available space for 14,465.

I am glad to intimate that more "roughs" attended our Night Schools last winter than I have known for many years; and this gave many Night Schools the aspect of the schools when they were first established. As this influx of bad or rough lads occurred in all parts of my district, it led to the impression that they had come to some private understanding on the subject. That the attendance of this class might be retained were there sufficient teachers, I have little doubt; but, so long as the bulk of Night Schools devolve solely on paid teachers, this desideratum can scarcely be expected. On more than one occasion last winter, I had to aid in preserving order inside; whilst outside, missiles were thrown at and through the window, and thus rendered the post somewhat dangerous. Unless, then, volunteers tender their regular services, I do not think that we shall be able to retain, much less to evangelise, these juvenile "roughs;" and thus I fear that they will become members of the "dangerous classes" of society. Unhappily, out of the 57 Boys', or Mixed Night Schools, only 18 are aided by voluntary teachers. Surely, if the four nights during which these schools are opened cannot obtain the aid of volunteers on the system of relays, the Night School might be opened once at least in the week as a Bible School. For, after all, valuable as is secular training, it is the Bible alone which can tame the wild

tribes of London, and by making them sons of God, fit them to perform their duties to society.

One improvement in the elements composing our Night Schools may be mentioned—namely, the increasing tendency to exclude mere children, or those factory lads who have not risen from the Ragged School. So long or those classes form the staple of our Night Schools, the "roughs," for whom they were originally devised, will not attend. For, be it from pride which prevents their displaying their ignorance before juniors, or from that love of companionship which is a marked feature of their mental character, experience testifies that if we desire the attendance of the outcast or the destitute, the presence of mere children must be interdicted.

INDUSTRIAL CLASSES.

There are 9 *Boys'* Industrial Classes, with 110 members. They are employed in shoe-making, tailoring, mat-making, and knitting. The lads are very fond of these classes. Needlework, knitting, or mat-making are taught in 47 *Girls'* Schools, to 1,627 scholars. A few Day Schools are aided by volunteers; but in the bulk the industrial instruction devolves solely on the female teachers. It would be of much benefit to Ragged Schools, if all our Day Schools were thus assisted by ladies. Their mere presence would give a moral tone to the School; and the teachers would lose that sense of isolation which depresses both teacher and scholar, and which renders a work always difficult still more burdensome.

REFUGES.

In my district there are six Refuges. Of these, three are for boys, with 80 inmates; and three for girls, with 100 inmates.

The boys, in addition to household work, are occupied with carpentry, wood-chopping, paper-bag making, printing, and brush-making. The girls cook, wash, and do needlework for sale.

SANITARY.

The sanitary state of many schools required vigilant attention throughout the year. The ventilation of most schools is sufficient, were the apparatus provided employed as it should be. But, unhappily, many teachers, from fear of catching cold, do not always avail themselves of the means of ventilation placed at their disposal. This renders some schools most offensive to the smell, and induces such lassitude in the teachers as to materially diminish their teaching power.

During the past year, there was an unusual amount of sickness among the scholars, and the death-rate sensibly increased. It was not uncommon to find the attendance at our Day Schools diminished one-fourth through sickness; typhus and small pox were the prevailing disorders. In one week in November, 45 children resident in Kent Street, died of typhus, and very many adults also died of the same disease. The over-crowded state of their houses tends to make them nothing less than plague-dens. Nor unhappily have the Model Lodging Houses mitigated the moral and physical evils incident to over-crowding. For example, in order to erect the palatial Model

Lodging House in Westminster, many courts and cottages were pulled down; and as the poor residents could not pay the heavy rent demanded, they have crowded into the few small houses remaining; and thus the evils of over-crowding have increased. Were these evils merely physical they would demand the severest reprobation; but the social and moral evils are still more fearful. So long then as parents and children—single and married of both sexes—are permitted to herd together in the same room, and too often to sleep in the same bed, all sense of decency must expire, and morality become an impossibility.

PENNY BANKS AND CLOTHING CLUBS.

In my district there are 43 Penny Banks, and 23 Clothing Clubs. Of these, 12 are confined to the scholars, including two well-managed "Farthing Banks."

They are equally beneficial to the scholars and the adults. To children they operate as a silent protest against sweetmeat shops, where too often gambling is practised on a small scale; whilst in adults they have checked the class-habit of gluttony or drunkenness, and taught them the true economy of not spending to-day what they can do without till to-morrow.

PARENTS' MEETINGS.

In the west and south, there are 37 Mothers' Meetings, with 1,035 members; and 5 Fathers' Meetings, with 200 members.

Those I have visited and addressed are conducted with much Christian vigour and earnestness. In not one Parents' Meeting is mere temporal improvement the object of the promoter, but a desire to save souls is prominent in every plan adopted. The fact that 80 are known to have become communicants, indicates that the Holy Spirit has not been absent from these lowly gatherings,

Divine worship is conducted in 37 schools. The average attendance is 1,200: chiefly females.

CONFERENCES.

The sanitary defects of some schools, new operations in others, and the limited or irregular attendance at Sunday or Night Schools, led to above 100 Conferences with local officials last year.

Two of the subjects thus discussed may be briefly referred to, namely:—

I. SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

On testing publicly or individually the Sunday School attendance of day scholars, it was not unfrequently found that nearly one-fourth did not attend *any* Sunday School. The reasons assigned for such non-attendance were rarely satisfactory; such, for example, as "unfit clothes," "no shoes," or "minding babies." Private remonstrance has, however, had the desired effect in many cases; and thus there has been an increased attendance at the connected Sunday Schools throughout my district. Many, however, profess to attend ordinary Sunday Schools; but private questioning has in some cases led me to doubt whether such attendance is more than nominal, or at

best occasional. The rule I press on the paid teachers is this—that if candidates for admission into our Day Schools do not belong to any Sunday School, they should strongly advise attendance at the connected Sunday School. I also recommend those day teachers who do not teach in the connected Sunday School, to visit it occasionally; and, where this is done, such a practical proof of their appreciation of the Sunday School has a most beneficial effect. In fact, unless the paid teachers show an interest in the connected Sunday School in some shape, their scholars naturally infer that the teachers do not care for the Sunday School, and so stay away. As one mode of correcting this misapprehension, I have requested the paid teachers to test the Sunday School attendance every Monday morning; and I have every reason to believe that the bulk comply with this recommendation.

II. NIGHT SCHOOLS.

Chiefly through the lack of voluntary teachers, the attendance at Night Schools is thinner than it ought to be. Nor is this the only evil; for the paid teachers are tempted, as the only plan of maintaining discipline, to exclude those elder "roughs" for whose benefit Night Schools were originally devised.

As a means of increasing the night attendance, I have advised the paid teachers to visit their Sunday Evening School occasionally, and to request the superintendent to invite from the desk boys and girls of a fitting age to attend it. Wherever this advice has been complied with the result has been satisfactory. Another good effect resulted, for it elicited the sympathy, and in some cases the service, of the voluntary teachers.

CONCLUSION.

From a review of these facts and these figures, it would appear that the *machinery* of the bulk of the institutions in my district is perfect. More voluntary teachers are, however, required in order to conduct existing operations efficiently; and double the present agency is required, if we would gather in the thousands outside who, during winter, crave to fill the unoccupied space of our school-rooms. Though the nominal staff of Sunday School teachers is 1,287, yet as only 805 attend on Sundays, it will be seen that, with 10,558 Sunday scholars, each class consists of 13 scholars. Insufficient then as is the number of volunteers for the present attendance, it is scarcely possible to gather in the "roughs" outside, who are growing up fearless of God or man. How this manifest deficiency in the number of real hearty teachers is to be supplied, has caused much anxious consideration. That there are sufficient Christians with suitable gifts for the work, there can be no doubt. But, unhappily, recently so much of the strength of the churches is spent on objects which at best can but civilize the perishing masses, that the strength for evangelization is materially reduced. Not that I would say one word against any plans of social reform; yet still, if Christians give that energy to mere moral improvement which ought to be spent in extending the kingdom of Christ, they will find at last that, whilst the body has been saved, the soul has been lost.

Happily, all young or mature Christians do not waste their energies on that "hay and stubble" which will not bear the fire of the last day; for they rather give all their powers to the "gold, silver, and precious stones" which alone can deck the coronets of the redeemed. Yet even these steady workers for Jesus, as they trace few signs of Divine life either in scholars or adults, are constrained to yearn for a more copious baptism of the Holy Spirit, who can alone empty the soul of self and fill it with Christ. For, were it not a Bible truth, the experience of every Ragged School teacher evidences that the best constructed machinery, worked by teachers who exemplify the words of Paul,—"this *one* thing I do,"—must prove abortive unless the Holy Spirit gives life to the beautiful skeleton. Hence, whatever our sphere of Ragged School labour, we have all need to echo the expression of Caleb's daughter (Josh. xv. 19)—"Thou hast given me a south land," or a good soil, with pleasant aspect, "give me also springs of water," even a full baptism of the Holy Spirit to vivify and refresh parched and barren souls. Then, redeemed by the same precious blood as ourselves, we shall see a large gathering of the forlorn and the destitute, of whom it will be declared in the day of Jesus, as the lowly Ragged School comes into remembrance, "This and that man was born there."

ANOTHER NEW RAGGED SCHOOL.

A BRANCH of the Hoxton Ragged Schools has for some time past been very successfully carried on in the Vinegar Ground, Old Street, City Road. The school was established in a small house, but from the number of children presenting themselves for instruction, it was found that the accommodation thus provided was quite insufficient. Hence a couple of the old houses were pulled down, and a new schoolhouse erected, which was opened last month by a tea-meeting and an assembly, presided over by Dr. Campbell.

The secretary stated to the meeting that the new and beautiful school-rooms in which they were then assembled had been built at the sole cost of H. C. Sturt, Esq. The locality had long borne an unenviable notoriety, and was considered one of the darkest and most depraved in the metropolis. In the year 1862 representations were made to Lady Charlotte Sturt and her benevolent husband of the vast good likely to result from the establishment of a branch school, and those representations were at once responded to by an offer of one of the houses, fitted up for the purpose, free of expense, and the assurance that half of the governesses' salary should be cheerfully paid by them. The school then established had proved eminently successful. During the last three years the same benevolent persons have defrayed the expenses connected with the employment of a Bible woman to visit the homes of the poor. A Sunday School and Mothers' Meeting have been established, and the wants of many have been met in a variety of ways. He concluded by expressing a hope that the new building, which would accommodate a much larger number of persons, would be equally successful.

It is hoped that the good already reaped in this vile spot will prove only the earnest of the blessed and copious results that may flow from the enlarged efforts yet to be put forth in that locality.

Correspondence.

HOW TO OBTAIN CHRISTIAN WORKERS.

To the Editor of the Ragged School Union Magazine.

SIR,—There is a general complaint of the paucity of voluntary teachers in Ragged Schools. Too often we hear that hundreds are kept out of our Sunday Night Schools for want of teachers; or that the classes are too large to be managed, to say nothing about being instructed. This outcry, from the far east as well as from the far west, is especially painful at this time, because never in the history of our movement was it found so easy to gather the juvenile "roughs" of London into our Sunday and Week-night Schools. When, indeed, we see the throngs of outcasts and destitute ones who besiege our school doors on the nights of meeting, we are forcibly reminded of the language of Isaiah, "Who are these that fly as a cloud, and as the doves to their windows?" Yet now that the rich spiritual harvest waves before the breeze, we are compelled to say, "But where are the reapers?" And sympathizing echo says, "Where?" That this outcry is not an exaggerated one, any who will visit our Sunday or Week-night Schools will be constrained to admit. For example, on the second Sunday evening of March ult., I visited the Ragged School in Poplar Place, Bayswater. On entering that well-conducted School, I found that there were only three teachers present to instruct the rough lads admitted, the superintendent being compelled to take a class, instead of taking, as his duties demanded, the general oversight of the School. Again, at Church Place, Paddington Green, there were only five teachers present; and a large group of lads outside assailed us as we entered the School, with the petition, "Let us in teacher; we will be so good." The staff was too small even for those present to permit this prayer to be answered. Need I say that these visits were most depressing? They were the more painful, indeed, because it led to the inference that many professed disciples of Christ deny the maxim of their Master, that "it is more blessed to give than to receive." For this cause alone, we fear, leads so many Christians, old and young, self-complacently to fill their pews, whilst the juvenile heathen of this great city crave to be taught about Jesus in vain. Sad as is the sight of youth perishing in sin, it is sadder still to find that those who ought readily and steadily to be "teachers of babes" (Rom. ii. 2) are content to take in, but not give out Gospel consolation.

But is there no remedy for a glaring evil, which platform speeches seem powerless to cure? It appears to me that there is one most potent, if it be perseveringly used. Partially applied it may already be, but not to that full extent which alone *compels* success. I refer to SPECIFIC prayer for labourers in Ragged Schools. Of some prayers we may feel hesitancy as to our right to present them—those for temporal blessings, for example; and others we are compelled to offer conditionally on the Lord's will. But when we ask for more Christian labourers to gather in the great harvest of souls, we need not

use any "if," or "but," or "peradventure," but may believingly ask for a direct answer to a direct want. Why say I this? Simply because when we pray for more Christian workers, we merely comply with a command of Christ, which is as binding on Christians as any other Divine law; for Jesus said, when he glanced at the goodly soul-harvest which greeted his view, "PRAY ye the Lord of the harvest, that he would send forth labourers into his harvest" (Luke x. 2). Now, have we fulfilled this law? or is the neglect thereof to be added to that long catalogue of sins, which need the atoning blood of Christ to cancel? Or, if we have used this prayer, has it been energised by that faith which will take no denial? For as all prayer dishonours God which is accompanied by doubt as to his willingness to bestow it, so no prayer lacking faith can expect the Divine "Yea." It is when we adopt the advice of Paul, or rather of that Holy One of whom he was but the amanuensis, "pray everywhere *without doubting*" (1 Tim. ii. 8), that God both hears and answers. Now, we may be sure that he who knew his Father's heart so well would never have given the injunction, "Pray the Lord of the harvest, that he would send labourers into *his* (not our) harvest," unless he knew that it would be readily granted. If, then, we have not, the sin is ours; for it is simply because we "*ask* not" in faith.

With these two exhortations of Paul and of Jesus, let us henceforth daily besiege the throne of grace for more labourers, fully anointed for that great work of Christianising the wild tribes of London. Let this be done both in private and at teachers' prayer-meetings; ever basing our petitions on the direct authority of Jesus, "Pray ye the Lord of the harvest, that *he would send labourers* into his harvest." Especially let this be a prominent topic at those prayer gatherings which are convened prior to and in connection with the annual meeting of the Ragged School Union. Then shall we find that the Lord's Treasury is ample enough to supply all our wants, as well of funds as of those untiring voluntary labourers who are the crown of the Ragged School system; for, though man's banks may fail, the Bank of Faith faileth never. "Prove me now herewith, saith the Lord of Hosts, if I will not open you the windows of heaven, and pour you out a blessing that there shall not be room enough to receive it." This is the word of him who never says more than he means; and believe me, that when he promises, he loves to be put to the test by the brethren of his divine Son.

Yours, &c.,

Q IN THE CORNER.

The Children's Gallery.

THE ADDRESS TO THE PRIZEHOLDERS.

The following Address was given by Mr. Woolfe, the Treasurer and Superintendent of Bluegate Fields Ragged School, to the boys and girls, on the occasion of their taking prizes for being good servants. The meeting was held in Exeter Hall, on Monday, March 13, 1865, and presided over by the Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury, K.G.

It is with great diffidence that I have consented to fill up the gap caused by the lamented indisposition of the esteemed clergyman whom we had all hoped to have listened to on this occasion; and I am sure, my young friends, I best express your feelings by uttering the earnest desire that he may now enjoy all the consolations and blessedness of that glorious gospel which he has so ably and lovingly proclaimed. But, my dear young friends, if I cannot speak to you with the eloquence with which he would have done, yet as one who rejoices in the fact of being a Ragged School teacher—and I can assure you I feel strong in my attachment to the cause, and in affection to you—looking at so many happy faces ranged under the different banners of your schools, soon to take from the hand of our noble chairman the prizes which you have so long looked for, and whilst with honourable and justifiable pride you clasp it, it should be to each a trophy as dear as the flag to the sailor under which he has sailed, or the colours inscribed with many a victory to the veteran soldier. May you be spared to point to it in future years, and tell—yes, tell, in the language which a grateful heart only can express (whilst pointing to the signatures)—of one of England's truest noblemen, and of our esteemed friend, Mr. Gent, who not only works but writes for you. It will recal to you the past, with all its wretchedness, and perhaps to some of you of much misery. When on the first night, half scared, you entered the Ragged School; the evenings you spent with your teachers, as closer and closer drawn by the powerful influence of love, you listened to the sweet story of old. But why speak of the past? why contrast it with the present, unless it is to awaken thought, to produce gratitude, to stimulate your zeal, and to confirm your faith? These prizes not only tell us of your conflicts, of your weeks of labour, but of your Sabbaths of rest. But why are we here? Why are the prizes given? Does it not bring us to the Ragged School Union? Is not the object of that Union—from the noble lord, our chairman, to every teacher in the schools—your *well-being*. Proof of your being we have—*being life*. WELL, we can only say, when by the light of revelation the end of that life is attained, that you may glorify God here and enjoy him for ever. Did you ever think how wonderful is life—how strong, how very powerful in its resistance? That little fly—that moth, so easily crushed—or that beautiful butterfly, which, dear boys, some of you have often, cap or jacket in hand, chased from street to street, or in the country, on your summer treat, from field to field—how delicate in its structure, its tiny limbs, its beautiful transparent wings! How frail it seems! And yet, because it has life, it resists the strongest of all forces—that of gravitation; and rejoicing in the sunshine, lives out its short day of existence. And what effect the beautiful light has upon life! Time would fail for me to go down to the lower order of life, and from thence to ascend to the higher orders of animal or even vegetable life—the keen sensitiveness of the one, or the beauty of the colours of the other. No wonder the Bible speaks of those places where there is much sin and ignorance as the dark places of the earth.

The card which will be given to each of you tell us somewhat of the life within you, if not of that higher life of which perhaps we will speak directly. It tells us of that manly independence which makes you anxious to provide things honest in the sight of all men. My lads, we look to you to be part of the strong arm and the mind of the next generation. Look not too much at the present, but more to the future, even in this world. Seek to be the best workman in your shop. Be not eye-servants, but be like Joseph in the house of Potiphar; or that captive little boy of thirteen, who rose to be the chief amongst the princes of the mighty King of Babylon. And you, dear girls, we know your difficulties, and what you have to encounter. Perhaps just coming from a home where you had little and learned less, your own mistresses, free to go and come as you pleased, you have

entered in to a family, not, maybe, the most amiable; you have much to bear. Never mind; look forward to the recompense, to the reward. Copy the example of that little maid whose heart, although she was a captive in a strange land, yearned over and pitied the sickness of her master; and if, like Martha, your hands must be busy in the world, like Mary, seek to find your rest at the feet of Jesus. I need not, I am sure, remind you of living within your incomes; for you will not, will you, forget the Penny Banks? Need I say, that "all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy?" We all need recreation or society. I would recommend to you the silent friends—books—by whom you may have companionship with superior minds. Get the loan, if you can, of the best of books; and then, no matter if after work, in the garret, workshop, or in the kitchen, you may hold converse with the great and good. As the poet says—

> "Lives of great men all remind us
> We can make our lives sublime,
> And, departing, leave behind us
> Footprints on the sands of time."

This of a necessity leads me to the book of books, the Bible—

> "'Tis God's own book which he has given
> To show our souls the way to heaven."

Girls, as well as boys, seek to show piety at home. Be very kind to the little ones. The fact that you hold these prizes will attract attention to you. This prize speaks of character—it is the great fact of your having, in your master or mistress's opinion, chosen *right;* and in opposition to all the difficulties or temptations in the way, have adhered to it. You have sacrificed all to duty. I greet you! You have obtained the first victory over self to-night. You are the living witnesses of the usefulness of Ragged Schools; for an influence has been exerted over your character, and who can tell where that influence will end—that disinterested feeling, my brave boy or girl, which is prompting you to work for your widowed mother or younger brothers. Already some of you know something of the troubles of life, and perhaps of the anxieties of life. You, girls, know what the bitterness of the heart is, when in your dinner-hour you slipped from the factory, and then behind the palings joined in prayer. Fear not; the Master who saw Nathaniel under the fig-tree saw you; and believing prayer can never be offered in vain. You have all in a measure listened to the counsels of beloved friends, your teachers, and others; they have tended to your well-being as at present, but listen, whilst in the name of all your friends and teachers, I ask you still to follow their advice, and come to Jesus. When I look at each one of you, my dear young friends, and remember you posses an immortal soul—

> "Which the world can never buy,
> And while eternal ages roll
> It will not, cannot die."

And the most ragged amongst you has a heart that can love him, who loved you so much as to die for you. Whilst we seek your present comfort, our chief aim and wish is your eternal welfare. Do, dear boys and girls, remember, that with the future it is not as it is with the present; a character lost here might be regained, but without a character you can never enter heaven—to be almost saved, is to be altogether lost. Imagine in the storm, a noble ship is cast upon the rocks; the crowds who stand upon the shore, in the lull of the winds and between the roaring of the breakers, can see the poor sailors in the rigging, and hear their pitiable cries of despair. A life-boat belonging to that noble institution which seeks to place a life-boat on every dangerous part of our coast, is got out and quickly manned by a gallant crew. See how they bend to their oars, listen to the cheers of the crowd as they leave the harbour. Watch the boat! as if a thing of life she rises upon the crest of every wave. See, see, she nears the wreck, a line is thrown, the boat is now alongside; hear the loud, earnest voice of the coxswain, "jump, lads, jump!" The sailors jump, and each is saved, and soon

the boat reaches the shore with her living freight. But supposing when the cry was uttered "Jump, lads, jump," all but one had obeyed. The captain pauses, "Stop one minute, I want my papers." Just as he descends the companion to enter his cabin, a wave stronger and fiercer than the rest strikes the ship, snaps the line which held the life-boat, in an instant the life-boat is drifted far, too far, from the ill-fated vessel; before she can reach her again, she is thoroughly destroyed, and *he* who was *almost saved is altogether lost.* I have spoken to you of the past, the present, and the future; and now, looking forward to the future, with all its difficulties, the glories which you may obtain, the fearful miseries to be avoided, how you must wish to have a friend on whose wisdom you can rely, whose influence is all powerful, and whose love is unbounded—it is to this Friend I bring you. Listen to one of the names of our dear Redeemer—Counsellor! Oh, how sweet in a time of difficulty and trouble to have so kind a friend, one who can guide you by his counsel, and afterwards receive you to glory. He is our Advocate. Did you ever hear the beautiful story of a young man who had been a traitor to his country, and who by the laws had been found guilty; just as the judge was about to pronounce the sentence, the door opened, and the aged father of the prisoner enters, his grey head is bowed down, he cannot even lift his tearful eyes to look up, but slowly advancing to the front of the judge, stands. He cannot say a word, but amidst the breathless stillness of the court he lifted up the stumps of his arms, for he had lost both his arms in the service of his country. The court was moved to tears, and for the sake of what the father had suffered, the son was pardoned. So has our great High Priest entered into the Holiest of Holies with his own blood, to plead what he has done for us, and for his sake we are pardoned. Will you to-night come to Jesus, cast yourself upon him, trust solely in him? Come to him just as you are, then believing in him you will have something to make you happy here. And the time shall come, sooner or later, when you shall be stretched upon the bed of death, when your cheek shall lose its colour, your lips their rosy hue, and your eye its brightness; when weeping friends, taking your chill hand in theirs, shall whisper in broken accents, "Farewell," a higher prize awaits you, for angels shall catch your disembodied spirit, and waft it higher and higher, entering with it into the celestial city, where joining with all the ransomed ones from earth, you will raise sweeter music, and reach a higher note than the highest angels will be able to reach. Whilst at His feet you cast your crown, exclaiming, "Unto him who has washed us in his own blood, and made us kings and priests to our God, be riches, honour, dominion and power for ever and ever. Amen."

Poetry.

LISTEN, FOLKS, BOTH HIGH AND LOW.

Come, gentle folks, come, simple folks,
Of high and low degree,
And listen to our joyful song,
And view our merry glee;
For vice and want have fled away,
While virtue marches on,
And joyous are our grateful hearts,
That vice and want are gone.

By you our infant minds are taught,
Our infant hands are trained,
To practise useful arts, by which
An honest living's gained.
And oh, how sweet the coarsest fare
By honest labour won!
And oh, how dear the humblest home
That we can call our own!

Your generous efforts God will speed
To help us on our way;
From us our mothers learn to read,
Our fathers learn to pray.
And 'mid the dark and gloomy dens
Of poverty's abode,
Each ragged child inspired becomes
A minister of God.

Then give us all your sympathies,
And lend us all your aid;
Be sure a present sacrifice
Shall amply be repaid.
By you the breach is closed between
The lowly and the high,
And, warmed by love, the earth becomes
A transcript of the sky.

Notices of Meetings.

HOLLOWAY RAGGED SCHOOL.

THE annual meeting of the friends and patrons was held on February 6th, in the school-room, Ingram-place, Hornsey-road. Mr. Alderman Lusk occupied the chair. He addressed the meeting, and drew attention to the heart-rending scenes that daily occurred throughout London among the poorer class of its inhabitants. There were hundreds of thousands of the offspring of these poor people who, owing to the destitute condition of their parents, were thrown into the way of every vice. It was in order to rescue those unfortunate children from the innumerable dangers to which they were exposed, that this and similar institutions had been established, and he therefore trusted that people would do their utmost to promote a cause so deserving of their sympathy and support. He was glad to find that the people of Holloway were not backward in endeavouring to relieve the wants of the poor, and he trusted the success which had hitherto attended their efforts would continue and increase. (Applause.) Ragged Schools were a benefit to society at large, inasmuch as they were the means of keeping many children out of the way of vice, and by cultivating their intellect would probably make such children, when they grew to manhood, useful to society. He hoped all present would interest themselves on behalf of the school, and those who were unable to assist pecuniarily could do a great deal by endeavouring to induce others to support it.

Mr. Thomas Sulman, Hon. Sec., read the annual report, from which it appeared that every agency of the school had considerably increased during the year, and a large increase had taken place in the number of voluntary teachers. The number of children on the books of the Sunday School was 186, with an average attendance of 120. A Sunday Evening School had been established, for which teachers were much needed; also a Parents' Service conducted by the teachers and friends in a separate room, and attended by those who were not likely to enter a place of worship. The Day Schools were never in a more satisfactory condition, but were kept small on account of the determination of the committee to admit none but the class for whom they were intended. The Penny Bank had 156 depositors, who deposited £78 16s. 4d., being an increase of £12 3s. 3d. over the preceding year. The Shoe Club had supplied 84 pairs of boots during the year; the children only paying two-thirds of the price, the remainder being met by special subscriptions. The treasurer's account showed a balance in hand of 5s. 1d., the total receipts being £171 16s. 4d., and the expenditure £171 11s. 3d. In order, however, to secure this, special efforts had been made, and it was feared that unless £20 or £30 more could be raised by subscriptions, some of these most valuable agencies would suffer.

The Rev. S. Manning, Rev. Gordon Calthrop, Rev. W. McAll, Rev. M. Wilks, Mr. Heaton, and Joseph Payne, Esq.,

addressed the meeting, the last named gentleman concluded with the following lines:—

"The Ragged School plan is both simple and plain,
As daily and hourly is seen;
The gutter and mire of the inmates to drain,
And show them the way to be clean.

"With soap and with water the dirt to remove
Which sullies the hands and the face;
With preaching and teaching the heart to improve,
And nourish the spirit by grace.

"All ranks and all classes engage in the work;
The wealthy its patrons are found;
And parliament seekers the scheme will not shirk,
But oft in its service abound.

"Our chairman's opinions are very well known,
And highly approved are his deeds;
And Ragged School meetings his usefulness own,
When he for their usefulness pleads.

"The clergy around us, 'tis well understood,
Are active in preaching and prayers;
And also a bishop ordained to do good,
And see that the preachers do theirs.

"The vigour the Ragged School movement displays
Is stronger than prisons and laws,
And the Holloway Road shall resound with the praise,
Of the friends of the Ragged School cause."

DARTFORD.

On January 17th, the annual tea, provided by the liberality of T. H. Saunders, Esq., for the parents of the Ragged School children, took place in the school-room in Lower Waterside. The interior of the building, which is of considerable size and lofty, was profusely decorated with flags, banners, and mottoes, arranged very tastefully; the mottoes by their appropriate significance suggesting many pleasing and instructive ideas.

The floor was entirely covered by the tables, and every seat was occupied, the guests numbering over 200.

In due time the tables were removed, and the seats arranged for a meeting. All being in readiness, the chair was taken by Mr. Saunders, and the proceedings commenced by the singing of a hymn, after which prayer was offered by the Rev. W. Hodson. The chairman then said he gave them all a very hearty welcome. They had been asked to come in order that they might learn something of what was doing in the school, and to let them see they were not disposed to keep what they had to themselves. They endeavoured to give to the children a plain education, and besides, to impart a knowledge of those things which would make them happy in this world and the next. If they engaged themselves with a good heart in this work they would succeed, and he hoped that by God's blessing they would see some good results follow what they had done.

Mr. Haines then read some statistics, from which it appeared that the school was opened in 1859, and that the numbers in attendance had increased so much that on the previous Thursday evening there were 208 present, against 164 on the corresponding evening of last year. Hitherto the rule had been to admit those children to the treat who had been present at one-fourth of the entire number of days on which the school had been open during the year. It was proposed in future to alter this, so as to require an attendance at one-third of the school-hours as a qualification for the treat. Mr. Haines recommended the parents to see that their children were punctual at school. He then gave some particulars of the Penny Bank, which showed that the present number of depositors was 357, and that while some few of the deposits had accumulated to sums varying from £1 to £4, there were 314 accounts, none of which exceeded five shillings.

About twenty of the girls and fifteen boys were present, to whom prizes for general good conduct had been awarded. These were now called up to the chairman to receive their prizes, which consisted of books varying in value from half-a-crown to sixpence, and in some cases pictures were given; two of the latter were of considerable size and in gilt frames, the subjects being from scripture. Two or three who had made

great improvement in writing were each rewarded with half-a-crown extra. These prizes were handed to the scholars by the chairman, in a most kind and pleasing manner, which appeared to gratify both the youthful recipients and the company, each prize being accompanied by words of counsel or encouragement.

The meeting was afterwards addressed by Mr. Curtis, from the Ragged School Union, Rev. W. Hobson, Rev. J. W. Wilson, Mr. Wyatt, the town missionary, and superintendent of the school.

GEORGE YARD.

THE eleventh annual meeting was held on February 23rd. The Earl of Shaftesbury presided.

The secretary read the report, which stated that the attendance at the Day School for the year has varied from 250 to 350, and averages about 282; and, for the low class of Ragged School children, the attendance has been very regular, many not missing one day during the year. They are, according to the superintendent's report, the children of dock-labourers, costermongers, and others some degrees still lower. In connection with the schools, excellent baths have been provided, and as many as 10,000 bathings have been had during the year. The Night School has had an attendance varying from 40 to 150. It is open on Wednesdays and Fridays, and is taught by a band of voluntary teachers, who, after the toil of the day, engage in this truly self-denying work. The Sunday School and Children's Services have had a large and most encouraging attendance, numbering from 250 to 350 scholars, taught by 37 voluntary teachers, whose attendance upon the work has been most regular. The Band of Hope has an attendance on Monday evenings varying from 50 to 200, and has been the means of reforming many parents. At the Shelter for Outcast Boys in Wentworth-street, during the past year 7,410 nights' lodgings have been afforded to starving outcast boys; 24 have been restored to their parents; 20 have been sent to refuges and reformatories; 33 have entered the shoe-black brigade; 27 have obtained other employments; and 6 have been sent to sea, either in the North Sea Fishery, in the coasting trade, merchant service, or Royal Navy. The condition of these lads when first brought to the shelter, is generally one of the most abject destitution, filth, and even disease. A religious service is held on Sunday evenings, with an attendance varying from 150 to 400. The class attending these services are chiefly of the *poorest and roughest description*, from the *lodging houses and neighbouring streets and alleys*. A great many open-air and lodging house services have also been held in George Yard and the numerous courts in the immediate neighbourhood. 3,120 attendances have been counted at the lodging house services alone. Temperance Meetings also are held, at which nearly 10,000 persons have signed the pledge; and there is a Temperance Benefit Club (enrolled), which numbers 60 members. The Saturday evening free lectures have been continued, and the lowest attendance has been 150. There are also Working Men's Bible Classes, a Mothers' Working Meeting (attended by 30 to 40 poor mothers), a Sick Visiting Society, and other agencies of a like character.

The accounts showed the total receipts from all sources to be £278 6s. 9d., and the expenditure £351 17s. 8d. The result of this increase of expenditure over income was, that in place of the balance of £65 6s. 1d., with which the year was commenced, there was a balance due at the close to the treasurer of £8 4s. 10d. It was announced, however, during the evening, that this debt had been cleared off.

The meeting was afterwards addressed by Mr. Curtis, Rev. J. Patteson, Rev. J. Cohen, Rev. J. Strickland, Captain Robinson, Mr. Hill, and Joseph Payne, Esq.

RAGGED SCHOOL UNION.

PRESIDENT.—THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY.
TREASURER.—R. C. L. BEVAN, Esq., Lombard Street, E.C.
HON. SOLICITOR.—E. JENNINGS, Esq.
SECRETARY.—MR. JOSEPH G. GENT, 1, Exeter Hall, W.C.
COLLECTOR.—MR. WILLIAM A. BLAKE, 38, South Bank, N.W.
BANKERS.—MESSRS. BARCLAY, BEVAN, & CO., 54, Lombard Street.

The following contributions have been received in aid of the Ragged School Union from the 20th of February to the 19th of March, 1865 (inclusive):—

General Fund.

	£	s.	d.
A. B. S.	1	1	0
Acworth, N. B., Esq.	2	2	0
Aldrich, Captain	0	5	0
Alexander, Mrs. H. R.	2	0	0
Anson, Sir J. W. H.	5	0	0
Barnard, Rev. W.	1	0	0
Bateman, W., Esq.	1	1	0
Bennett, Mrs.	0	4	4
Bosanquet, Rev. R. W.	2	0	0
Brice, A. A., Esq.	2	0	0
Bryan, Mrs.	5	0	0
Burt, Mr.	1	1	0
Buxton, Travers, Esq.	2	2	0
Churchill, Miss E. A.	1	0	0
Churchill, Miss F. C.	1	0	0
Clarke, Edward, Esq.	1	1	0
Claypon, Mrs.	2	2	0
Clement, Mrs.	0	10	0
Clowes, Miss	0	10	6
Colquhoun, J. C., Esq.	1	1	0
Conway, Shipley, Esq.	2	0	0
Cust, Puery, Esq.	1	1	0
Davidson, J. S., Esq.	1	1	0
Dewshurst, Mrs.	0	9	0
Dillon, Viscount	3	3	0
Douglas, Sir B. P.	0	10	6
Dundas, Colonel	2	0	0
Ellis, Samuel, Esq.	2	2	0
Evans, Miss E. A.	10	0	0
Fane, Mrs.	1	1	0
Farrer, J. R., Esq.	1	1	0
F. B.	0	2	6
Fielder, Mrs.	1	1	0
Fielder, Miss	1	1	0
Fisher, Miss E.	0	10	0
Forster, Miss, coll. by	0	6	2
Fortescue, J. F., Esq.	1	1	0
Foster, J. P., Esq.	1	1	0
Frankham, Miss S.	1	1	0
Freere, Hatley, Esq.	2	4	0
Friends at Hastings, per Mrs. Mackness	1	3	0
From Killarney (Stamps)	0	0	7
From a Subscriber's Children	0	7	6
G.	1	0	0
Gillatt, Mr. C.	0	5	0
Gilmore, Miss J.	2	2	0
Godwin, Miss, col. by—			
Thorne, B., Esq.	1	0	0
Silva, R., Esq.	0	5	0
Watts, Mrs.	0	5	0
Bond, Mrs.	0	2	6
Booker, Miss	0	1	0
Roker, Miss	0	1	0
Clarke, Mr.	0	2	6
Davis, Mrs.	0	2	6
Thomas, Miss	0	5	0
Fisher, Mrs. W.	0	2	0
Fisher, Rev. —	0	1	0
Mitchell, Mrs.	0	5	0
Bull, Miss	0	2	6
Martin, Mrs.	0	2	6
Turner, W., Esq.	0	2	6
Turner, Mrs. T.	0	2	6
Johnson, Miss	0	2	6
Shittler, Mrs.	0	5	0
Thorne, W., Esq.	0	5	0
Godwin, Mrs.	0	5	0
Godwin, Miss	0	5	0
Gouldsmith, Mr.	0	2	6
Groves, Mrs.	0	1	0
Shittler, Mrs., friends of	0	5	0
Parsons, Mr.	0	2	6
Anonymous	0	2	6
Wills, C., Esq., the late	0	2	6
Small sums	0	9	6
Green, John, Esq.	1	1	0
Griffin, Miss	1	0	0
Harcourt, —, Esq.	1	0	0
Heath, Miss C. A.	5	0	0
Heawood, Rev. J.	2	0	0
Holdahio, J., Esq.	1	1	0
Hollond, Rev. E.	3	3	0
Jackson, J., Esq.	1	1	0
J. L.	0	10	0
Kelsey, George, Esq.	1	0	0
Kensworthy, Miss	1	1	0
Keysell, Miss	0	10	0
King, Bolton, Esq.	2	0	0
Littledale, Major	5	5	0
Marcon, Miss C. B.	1	0	0
Margary, Mrs.	2	2	0
Margary, Master	0	10	0
M. L.	0	10	0
Moran, Miss, from Officers of Brixton Prison	1	5	6
Morris, T., Esq.	1	1	0
Morris, W., Esq.	1	1	0
Morris, Mrs.	1	1	0
Nickisson, J. C., Esq.	0	10	6
Newton, Mrs.	5	0	0
Noble, C. H., Esq.	1	1	0
Nock, Miss	2	0	0
Ogle, Mrs.	10	0	0
Oliphant, Miss K.	0	5	0
Paget, Hon. Matilda	5	5	0
Paget, Miss	1	0	0
Pelly, Percy L., Esq.	5	0	0
Phipps, C., Esq.	1	1	0
Phipps, Mrs.	1	1	0
Pitman, F., Esq.	1	1	0
Port, Mrs.	1	10	0
Rauch, R., Esq.	1	1	0
Reade, Mrs.	0	10	0
Reeve, Miss	1	1	0
Rew, The Misses	1	0	0
Roberts, C. W., Esq.	1	1	0
Robertson, Mrs.	1	0	0
Rose, W., Esq.	3	0	0
Savory, J., Esq.	2	2	0
Sharpe, Mrs.	0	5	0
Shepheard, C., Esq.	1	1	0
Shershon, Mrs.	1	11	0
Simpson, Maule, Nicholson, & Co., Messrs.	10	10	0
Slater, Miss	1	10	0
S. M. R.	2	0	0
Spawforth, Mr.	1	1	0
Sperling, A., Esq.	1	1	0
Stanley, C., Esq.	1	0	0
Stapler, Miss	1	1	0
Swift, John, Esq.	25	0	0
Taylor, General	10	0	0
Thankoffering, per Mrs. Reade	2	15	0
Toller, Mrs. S. B.	1	1	0
Tomkyns, Miss—			
General Collection	1	8	0
From Cottagers at Holybourne	0	13	6
Treggon, W. T., Esq.	2	2	0
Tucker, J., Esq.	2	2	0
Waldegrave, The Hon. Misses	1	0	0
Wyatt, Mrs.	1	1	0
Wynen, G. S., Esq.	0	10	0
Wynen, Mrs.	0	10	0
Wynen, Mr. A.	0	5	0
Wynen, Miss	0	2	6
Wynen, Miss P.	0	2	6
Wynen, Miss E.	0	2	6
Yarborough, Colonel	1	0	0
Yorke, Miss C.	1	0	0

Excursion Fund.

	£	s.	d.
Friends at Hastings, per Mrs. Reade	0	12	0

School Fund.

Albert Street.

Goff, Miss	0	10	0
Stapler, Miss	3	0	0
Bell Street.			
Rowley, Mrs.	0	5	0
Bluegate Fields.			
Goff, Miss	0	5	0
Stapler, Miss	2	0	0
Prance, Miss E.	2	10	0
Brook Street.			
Goff, Miss	0	5	0
Castle Street.			
A. L. Z.	1	0	0
Church Place.			
Freere, Hatley, Esq.	1	1	0
Coburg Row.			
Charteris, Lady	1	1	0
Female Preventive.			
Bury, Mrs.	1	3	3
Field Lane.			
Griffin, Miss	0	5	0
George Street.			
Freere, Hatley, Esq.	1	1	0
Maida Hill.			
Brown, Mrs. H.	1	4	6
Nichol Street.			
A. L. Z.	1	0	0
Nightingale Street.			
Goff, Miss	0	5	0
North Street.			
A. L. Z.	1	0	0
Ward's Place.			
Goff, Miss	0	5	0
Lorraine, Miss	10	0	0

N.B.—The £200 from Miss Raine, acknowledged in last month's "General Fund" List, should have been under the head "Special Fund," for the following purposes:—"To be laid out in apprenticeing or getting into situations such boys as the Committee of the Ragged School Union should select to learn a trade, with an outfit of clothes, &c.

THE GIRLS' REFUGE

AND

KING EDWARD RAGGED SCHOOLS,

ALBERT STREET, SPITALFIELDS.

President:

The Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury, K.G.

Subscriptions and Donations are earnestly solicited on behalf of this Institution. The operations are very varied, and consist of—

Refuge for Girls wholly destitute, who are housed, clothed, fed, and trained to habits of industry.

Ragged Schools—Boys, Girls, and Infants; Morning, Afternoon, and Evening. Sunday as well as Day Schools.

Ragged Church. Sunday and other services in King Edward Street.

Mothers' Meetings, Lectures, Penny Bank, &c.

The whole of these operations are carried on in the freehold premises in Albert Street and King Edward Street.

The Committee are most anxious to complete the buildings by the addition of a house for the residence of the Matron and Teachers. Their present accommodation is very limited and inconvenient; and before any great accession to the number in the Refuge can be made, it will be necessary to add this desirable appendage to their present establishment.

Subscriptions and Donations will be thankfully received by the Hon. Secretary,

MR. H. R. WILLIAMS,

CROSBY HALL,

BISHOPSGATE STREET, E.C.

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